AMENDMENT NO.

Calendar No.

Purpose: To regulate the judicial use of presidential signing statements in the interpretation of the FISA Amendments Act of 2007.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES-110th Cong., 1st Sess.

S. 2248

To amend the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978, to modernize and streamline the provisions of that Act, and for other purposes.

Referred to the Committee on ordered to be printed

and

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by Mr. Specter

Viz:

- 1 At the end of the bill, add the following:
- 2 TITLE IV—PRESIDENTIAL
- 3 SIGNING STATEMENTS
- 4 SEC. 401. DEFINITION.
- 5 As used in this title, the term "presidential signing
- 6 statement" means a statement issued by the President
- 7 about a bill, in conjunction with signing that bill into law
- 8 pursuant to Article I, section 7, of the Constitution.

SEC. 402. JUDICIAL USE OF PRESIDENTIAL SIGNING STATE-2 MENTS. In determining the meaning of this Act, no Federal 3 or State court shall rely on or defer to a presidential signing statement as a source of authority. 5 SEC. 403. CONGRESSIONAL RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN COURT PROCEEDINGS OR SUBMIT CLARI-7 8 FYING RESOLUTION. CONGRESSIONAL RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE AS 9 AMICUS CURIAE.—If a presidential signing statement is issued concerning this Act, in any action, suit, or proceeding in any Federal or State court (including the Supreme Court of the United States), regarding the construction or constitutionality, or both, of this Act, the Federal or State Court shall permit the United States Senate, through the Office of Senate Legal Counsel, as authorized in section 701 of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978 (2 U.S.C. 288), or the United States House of Representatives, through the Office of General Counsel for the United States House of Representatives, or both, to participate as an amicus curiae, and to present an oral argument on the question of the Act's construction or constitutionality, or both. Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer standing on any party seeking to bring, or jurisdiction on any court with respect to, any civil or criminal action, including suit for court costs, against

- 1 Congress, either House of Congress, a Member of Con-
- 2 gress, a committee or subcommittee of a House of Con-
- 3 gress, any office or agency of Congress, or any officer or
- 4 employee of a House of Congress or any office or agency
- 5 of Congress.
- 6 (b) Congressional Right To Submit Clarifying
- 7 RESOLUTION.—In any suit referenced in subsection (a),
- 8 the full Congress may pass a concurrent resolution declar-
- 9 ing its view of the proper interpretation of the Act of Con-
- 10 gress at issue, clarifying Congress's intent or clarifying
- 11 Congress's findings of fact, or both. If Congress does pass
- 12 such a concurrent resolution, the Federal or State court
- 13 shall permit the United States Congress, through the Of-
- 14 fice of Senate Legal Counsel, to submit that resolution
- 15 into the record of the case as a matter of right.
- 16 (c) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION.—It shall be the
- 17 duty of each Federal or State court, including the Su-
- 18 preme Court of the United States, to advance on the dock-
- 19 et and to expedite to the greatest possible extent the dis-
- 20 position of any matter brought under subsection (a).
- 21 SEC. 404. CONGRESSIONAL STANDING TO OBTAIN DECLAR-
- 22 ATORY JUDGMENT.
- Any court of the United States, upon the filing of
- 24 an appropriate pleading by the United States Senate,
- 25 through the Office of Senate Legal Counsel, or the United

- 1 States House of Representatives, through the Office of
- 2 General Counsel for the United States House of Rep-
- 3 resentatives, or both, may declare the legality of any presi-
- 4 dential signing statement concerning this Act, whether or
- 5 not further relief is or could be sought. Any such declara-
- 6 tion shall have the force and effect of a final judgment
- 7 or decree and shall be reviewable as such.